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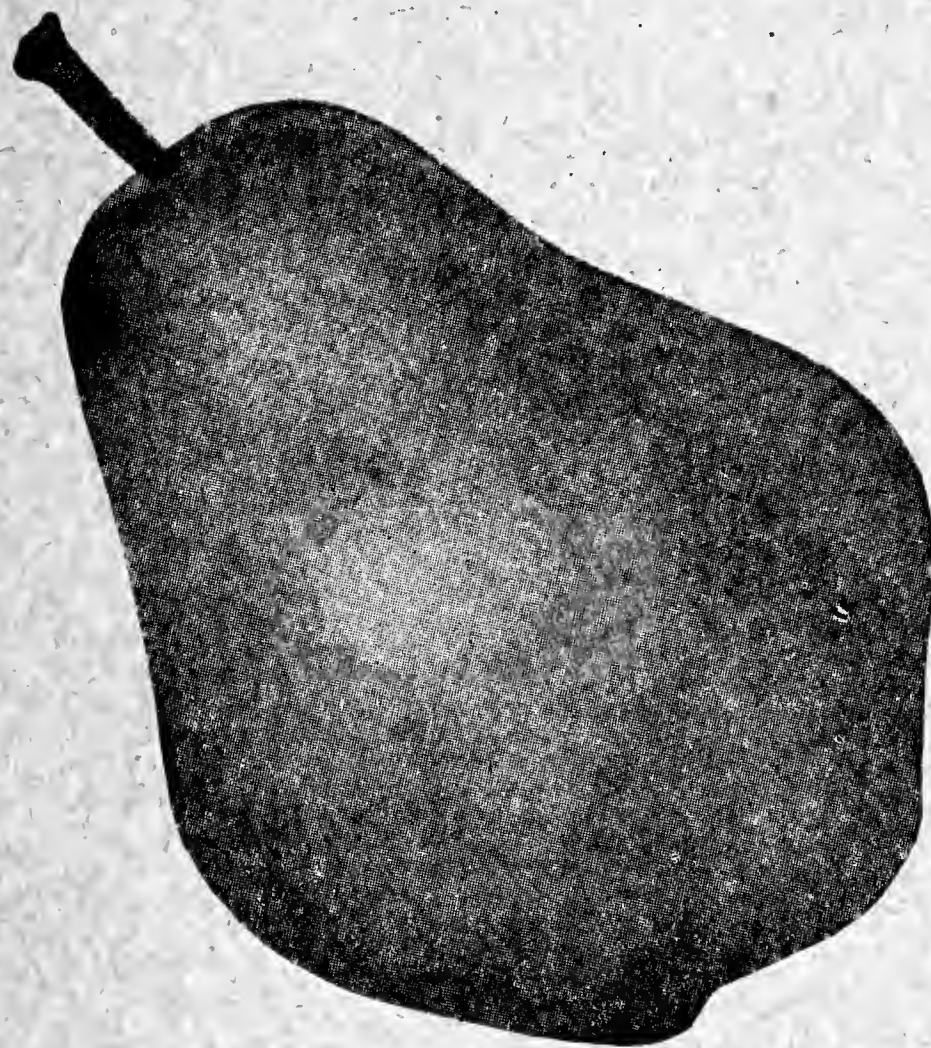
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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Zachman's Pear Nursery

ROGERS, MINNESOTA



ZACHMAN'S PEAR

Growers of Minnesota's New and Better Fruits

WE SPECIALIZE IN HARDY PEARS FOR THE NORTH

Zachman's Pear Nursery

Rogers, Minnesota

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. T. L. Aamodt, Assistant State Entomologist and State Nursery Inspector, stated in his address before a large group of Minnesota fruit growers and nurserymen: "Development of the commercial apple industry in the state of Minnesota is coming fast and it is my belief that the pear growing industry will advance rapidly just as soon as people have come to realize that we now have varieties of pears which can be grown in this state successfully. We now have several varieties of pears which have proven capable of withstanding Minnesota conditions. It is generally agreed that the pear surpasses the apple as a canned fruit.

"I believe our local nurseries realize the necessity of proper, hardy understock for pears and apples better than nurserymen located in other states, particularly south of here. I believe that to purchase northern grown pear trees is a matter of importance. The local nurserymen are making every effort to be sure that pear and apple trees are grafted or budded on good hardy stock. It is my opinion that every orchard in Minnesota should have a few pear trees."

Professor Hansen, writes, "My opinion is that successful pear culture for home and market use is now possible for all South Dakota and the prairie Northwest, also for Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan."



WE SPECIALIZE IN HARDY PEARS FOR THE NORTH

DEAR CUSTOMER:

Our catalog is not an expensive one, but we feel sure you will find what you want in it at the lowest possible price. It is very easy to pay out a thousand dollars for catalogs, but in the end the customer pays for it.

We want to thank you for the orders you have given us in the past, and hope we can serve you again this year. Repeat orders indicate that our customers are pleased with the goods we are shipping out. We send only the best Trees and Plants to our customers. In some cases thirty per cent is culled out and destroyed. We are selling only the best at the lowest possible price. Our prices have advanced somewhat this year on account of the nursery code.

Our Fruit Trees made a fine growth this year in spite of the dry summer. A number of them bore fruit in the nursery row, in particular one Pear Tree less than five feet tall bore seventeen pears. Fruit growing in the north is only in its infancy since the discovery and development of Hardy Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and Raspberries. All of these are equal to our tropical fruits for size and quality. Why not grow them here and pick ripe fresh fruit in our own back yard or orchard. We specialize in new fruits introduced and recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station.

We have sufficient proof that three acres of land planted to fruit will supply enough cash for any ordinary family to live on and drive a fine car. The fruit men laugh at hard times. Why shouldn't they? Berry growers cleared \$200.00 acre and apple growers from \$400.00 to \$700.00 per acre in 1933. For success, buy nothing but northern grown nursery stock that is adapted for the north. Experience taught us that this is the first step for success in fruit growing in the north.

Sincerely yours,

L. M. ZACHMAN.

HARDY PEARS FOR THE COLD NORTHWEST

The pear exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair where some fifty varieties of pears were shown and gathered from all parts of the state has given evidence that pears can be grown here in the northwest. But let me warn you that southern pears can not be grown here regardless of what the nursery catalog writes about their hardy pear for the north. We have tried nearly every named pear in our nursery twenty miles northwest of Minneapolis and have only one southern variety (the Douglas) that we think is worth further trial.

We have experimented with pears for nearly twenty years and have the benefit of Mr. Tait's forty-two years of experience with pears. We specialize in growing Hardy Pears for the North. Hundreds of seedlings are grown every year, but very few live to be five years old and some of those that live are no improvement over what we already have and are discarded.

We have a collection of pear trees from all over the world. In this collection are some very hardy and good pears. They are more hardy than apple trees. You will find these listed in our catalog. Until now we have about seven varieties that are hardy and the fruit is of good quality. These varieties have been tested here by us and proved hardy. We also have these and other varieties under test at Carterton, Canada, and at Fargo, North Dakota, where five of them have proven absolutely hardy. The Tait numbers were originated by Mr. Tait at Carterton, Canada, and have proven to be more hardy than the Wealthy apple.

We have nearly fifty named varieties of pears in our nursery now. Some of them have large fruit and are very good, but we will not yet offer any trees for sale except for trial purposes. Our pear trees are all grafted or budded onto Harbin Ussuriensis root, the hardiest roots we know of. We do not grow the dwarfed pear trees. A dwarfed tree never bears enough fruit to pay for the ground it stands on.

PEAR TREES

ZACHMAN PEAR

This tree was originated here in our nursery, and has undergone and successfully met with the most rigid test, comprising of 19 years, throughout Minnesota, at Carterton, Canada, and Fargo, North Dakota. We watched the Zachman pear trees closely for eighteen years, and never observed any winter injury. (Mr. Tait, Carterton, Canada, writes: "You can recommend the Zachman pear tree to be hardy and blight resistant. The fruit is larger than anything I have here and is of good quality.") Yes, our pear is the largest of the hardy pears, and is equal in quality to the most of them. The tree is spreading in growth with large, healthy foliage. Blooms a week earlier than Wealthy apple. The fruit is large, smooth and of regular pear shape. It colors when ripe to light yellow with red cheek. The skin is rather thick, making it an excellent shipper. Flesh very tender and juicy without grit. The Zachman pear is an excellent eating and canning pear. Season, October. Keeps until December.

4 to 5 Foot, each \$.75; 2 for \$1.30; 5 for \$3.75
 5 to 6 Foot, each 1.25; 2 for 2.10; 5 for 5.25
 6 to 7 Foot, each 1.50; 2 for 2.60; 5 for 6.00

PATTEN PEAR

Blight and cold resistant. Originated by Mr. Patten in Northern Iowa. Sent out by the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919. The Patten has met with everything that is required of a pear tree for the North. The tree is of the upright variety and very hardy. I have seen a 10-year Patten tree at Carterton, Canada in 1931 that carried at least five bushel of pears then. The fruit is of oblong shape, tapering to the stem. Skin, thin and tender when ripe. Flesh very tender, juicy and rich. Medium size. Season, September. Keeps until Christmas.

TAIT No. 2

This is one of the Canadian pears originated by Mr. Tait of Carterton, Canada, more than 30 years ago. This tree has done well wherever it was planted. I was satisfied when I saw the 21-year old Tait No. 2 tree loaded with fruit at Collegeville, Minnesota. Tait No. 2 will grow where apple trees freeze. Tait No. 2, as most other fruit trees, bears much better if planted with other pear trees. Patten is an excellent pollinator for it. Upright in growth. Very thick and strong limbs. The fruit is of medium size and green when ripe. The flesh is white and very juicy. Season, September.

TAIT No. 1

This is another of the Canadian pears, and is equal to the No. 2 in hardiness. Spreading habit. The fruit is somewhat larger than the No. 2, turns to light yellow when ripe. The skin is very thin. Flesh cream color, very juicy and sweet. Season, end of September

DOUGLAS PEAR

Douglas was originated by the Gresia Nursery in Kansas and is a Southern pear. I have tried them here and they gave very satisfactory results. No blight or winterkilling was ever observed on a single tree. The 2-year test at Canada is also satisfactory. Upright in growth, large thick healthy foliage. Very rapid grower. Produces fruit the first year after planting. The fruit is large and smooth. A golden yellow color, flecked with russet. Flavor rich, delicious, sweet, melting and juicy. Try a few of these trees. They will bear enough fruit in a few years to pay for themselves.

MINNESOTA No. 1

This is possibly the finest pear, but not hardy north of St. Paul. This pear was introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station and released to a number of nurseries for further trial. Our trees here were not hardy enough to recommend. Nurseries near St. Paul have trees bearing every year. The fruit is of medium size and very good quality. Season, September.

MENDLE PEAR

A nursery at New Ulm, Minnesota, the originators of the Mendle pear, report that it is perfectly hardy, has not blighted or frozen back an inch in 17 years, without any protection. I have the Mendle under test now but cannot yet say much about them. The fruit is above medium in size, of fine quality, sweet high flavor and juicy. Color, a golden yellow. I would not recommend the Mendle North of Minneapolis.

TAIT No. 1B and TAIT No. 4

These are two more Canadian pears of high quality good size, hardy and blight resistant. I have these two varieties here on trial but will not offer any young trees for sale until I see what the fruit looks like here in Minnesota. I also have several varieties each of German, Russian, French and Chinese pears on trial that do well here, but did not yet fruit.

PRICES ON PEAR TREES

I sell my fruit trees by the foot, measuring from the roots to the tip of the tree. This way you will know exactly what to buy, and what you will get. Prices below are on all pear trees listed:

4 to 5 Foot, each \$.50; 2 for \$.90; 5 for \$2.00
 5 to 6 Foot, each .75; 2 for 1.40; 5 for 3.50
 6 to 7 Foot, each 1.00; 2 for 1.90; 5 for 4.25

USSURIENSIS or WILD PEAR

This is a native pear of Manchuria where the temperature ranges to about 47 degrees below zero. The fruit of this winter pear is about 2½ inches long and 2 inches across. The foliage is very ornamental in the fall, due to the bright red and yellow color. Truly this is one of the newest and finest ornamental trees of the day. Its many slender limbs may be twisted or braided together to add to its beauty during summer and winter. A three-crown Ussuriensis tree braided into one crown in our nursery causes more excitement in visitors than any other tree. This beautiful tree may also be shaped and sheared to any shape or form desired. It also is a very desirable tree for school, church ground and roadside on account of its sturdiness. We have only a limited amount of these trees and will fill orders in rotation. Order early.

5 to 6 Foot, each \$1.00; 2 for \$1.80; 5 for \$4.80
 6 to 8 Foot, each 1.50; 2 for 2.80; 5 for 6.25

Zachman's Pear Trees are tested and will grow anywhere

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING PEAR TREES

Pear trees should be planted the same as other fruit trees. First, dig a hole large enough so the roots can be spread without crimping them. Then cut off one inch from the end of each root, and plant six inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Next, shovel the dirt in and around the roots, packing it well as you do so. If your ground is sandy or dry, it is well to pour a pail of water in the hole before you complete filling in with dirt. Weeds and sod should be kept away from growing trees. A straw mulch may be used. Do not use manure or sawdust on young fruit trees. After the trees have started to grow cut off the end of the limbs and the crown to the last strong bud.

RASPBERRY PLANTS**THE RED RASPBERRY**

The raspberry is one of the best small fruits for the Northwest and can be grown anywhere and on any soil that grows potatoes, without any great amount of care. It is one of the most palatable of all fruits with practically no waste or extra work in canning and produces good crops every year.

In 1930 the income to Minnesota raspberry growers was estimated at \$150,000 for plants and \$200,000 each for marketed fruit and fruit from home gardens. A grand total of more than a half million dollars. Mr. H. G. Larson, St. Louis County, had part of a city lot, less than one-third acre, in raspberries, selling 1,000 quarts for \$250.00. There is always a good demand for raspberries.

Let me advise you. Plant an acre this year when prices on plants are low. One acre of raspberries will bring in more net cash than 100 acres of grain. Let that grade school boy or girl plant, and care for an acre of raspberries. One acre will more than put him through high school and buy his clothes. Large fields should be planted 4x5 feet in rows. Small patches may be mulched with lawn clippings, leaves, straw or manure. In either case do not leave more than ten canes to a hill. Plant five to six inches deep.

WHY ZACHMAN'S BERRY BUSHES ARE BETTER

We are pioneer berry plant growers, and one of the largest plant growers in Minnesota. Years of experience have taught us how to grow better berry plants. We claim to have the best berry plants and continue to keep this title. We cut off all of the last summer's growth two inches under the surface and burn the stalks. This destroys mildew which is very common in some varieties of raspberries and causes heavy losses to berry growers. I have seen entire fields destroyed by this troublesome disease.

By cutting the parent plant, it not only destroys mildew and other diseases that hibernate on the canes over winter, but it will help to make stockier canes and more roots. It takes us two years with this method to grow a crop of plants. We do not spare time or money when we grow plants. We want the best and I am sure we have them. Our plants are double State Inspected. We dig our plants with a tractor power digger that brings out all the roots. Our modern machinery, planters, cultivators and diggers enable us to sell the best plants for but little money.

Buy only the best—It does not pay to plant poor berry plants

THE CHIEF RASPBERRY

Chief is one of the newest raspberry varieties developed by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior. It was tested as a leading commercial early variety for all parts of Minnesota and the Northwest. Test revealed it to be hardier and it outyields Latham 13 to 30 per cent.

No commercial grower can afford to be without this valuable raspberry on account of its earliness. For the individual grower, Chief is chief of all raspberries. The farm family must have a raspberry that is immune to mosaic and mildew. Chief fills this bill. Over 90 per cent of our raspberry fields are destroyed by these two troublesome diseases. This new raspberry is not only early and disease-resistant, but the fruit is of the finest quality. It is very firm, bright red and brings from 50 cents to \$1.00 a crate more on the market. Plant at least a few hundred Chief plants and enjoy this fine fresh fruit next summer; or a still better advice—plant one acre and supply your neighbors or townfolks with raspberries. One acre of raspberries will net more cash than 100 acres of wheat.

THE LATHAM RASPBERRY

Latham is another one of Minnesota's valuable raspberries. It has brought berry growers thousands of dollars and is still holding its own. No commercial grower should be without Latham on account of its large berry and being that it is ten days later than Chief, it prolongs the berry season for the berry grower. The canes are not quite as vigorous and hard as Chief and are susceptible to mildew and mosaic. Although Latham can be grown successfully if planted in check and on hills or somewhere in the open to give them good air drainage.

If you intend to plant a field of raspberries, plant at least one-fourth of it to Latham. Your success is my success. I am growing both kinds and sell whatever a customer wants. I have had a number of inquiries the past years

for (Big Four or Redpath Raspberries). Both of these are the Latham. Nursery salesmen use these names in order to make a sale and get more money for their plants. If there was a better raspberry than Chief and Latham for the cold Northwest, I would have it.

Zachman's berry plants are State Inspected and are free from disease

GRADING RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

There is a great deal of difference in grading raspberry plants. Nearly every plant grower has a different idea about it. I believe the most satisfactory way is the way I am grading.

The grade No. 1-A are canes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and up.

The grade No. 1-B consists of plants 3-16 and up with good roots.

The grade No. 2 consists of plants 3-16 and down.

I do not pack one plant in any grade that has not sufficient roots to grow. I believe this is the fairest way to sell berry plants. The customer may select the grade he wants. Of course, they are priced according to grade too. If you buy just berry plants, the nursery can ship anything—big plants and little plants. Naturally your stand will be uneven on account of the uneven plants.

Zachman's berry plants are guaranteed to give satisfaction

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH STRAWBERRIES

There is no trick about growing the best strawberries in any ordinary garden soil. Now you can buy strong, well rooted plants, guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition for about half the usual nurserymen's prices direct from our farms.

Plants should be set about 18 inches apart each way in a small garden, or in rows 5 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart for field culture. This would require 8,700 plants to the acre or a trifle over 50 plants to the rod of land. With good care one may expect one pint of fruit to the plant. Some varieties have yielded 10 to 15,000 quarts per acre.

Spring planting is best. Spread out the roots in setting out plants, water them thoroughly and pack down firmly. Cut runners after blooming time, to strengthen the plants and increase size of the berries. Plants will usually bear 3 to 5 years.

PREMIER

Early—Aptly described as the one strawberry without a fault. Although nearly a week earlier than Dunlap, it maintains a heavy production over a long period. The firm, bright red berries maintain large size well throughout the season. Because of its "frostproof" qualities a Premier crop failure is practically unknown. The most popular early and mid-season berry.

BEAVER

Early—Beaver has been called a "world beater". A recent introduction of outstanding merit, commonly heralded as the most promising of the June bearing varieties. For several years it has surpassed all standard varieties in most sections where tried. You will be interested in the good points claimed for it. Several days earlier and easier to pick than Premier. Good shipper and general market berry. Good color, inside and out; large, holds its size well to the end of the season. Equal to Dunlap and Premier in quality. Very heavy yielder. Plants are vigorous and healthy. Splendid plant maker, hardy; looks like the best all-around June variety to date. If you are interested in a good strawberry, try Beaver.

DUNLAP

Mid-season—Dunlap needs no introduction as it is the best known and most widely grown strawberry in the Northern and Eastern half of the United States. It is an equally good market or home berry, adapted to all types of soils.

BLAKEMORE

Early—The new early strawberry introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Has been tested in all parts of the country and found unusually prolific in plant making and berry production. Plants extremely healthy and able to withstand dry weather. Do well on poor soils. Berries are good size, bright, even red all over, and all the way through. An extra firm berry which may be left on the vines several days after ripe and reaches the market looking bright and fresh. Every berry of uniform size and shape.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Mastadon—Four acres produced 1,386 crates or 22,176 quarts in one season! If you have been growing the ordinary Everbearing strawberries and have never seen the Mastadon, it will be difficult for you to understand just how it will produce 5,600 quarts per acre.

A newspaper representative on inspecting one of the fields of Mastadons remarked, "This is the greatest sight I have ever seen, but when you tell your customers how good the Mastadon really is many of them will not believe you." The following description will impart to you in only a small way the actual value of these plants. You must see them to realize their wonderful value. Plants of the Mastadon are large, vigorous, deep-rooted. This explains their ability to produce enormous loads of fine fruit, even under adverse conditions. They are perfectly hardy. Every plant produces heavily, also, runners the first year. The berries are larger than any of the other Everbearers and of high quality. Regardless of your past experience with Everbearing strawberries, we recommend that you plant this new Everbearing strawberry, which is different.

Progressive—"Put on your overcoats and pick enough strawberries for shortcake." This is the hardiest of the Everbearing strawberries, producing large crops of medium sized fruit from July until heavy freezing. This is one of the older varieties but still a good variety and should appear in all catalogs. The season has been favorable to growing strawberries and our plants are strong and healthy.

Zachman's Strawberry Plants are grown right, dug, sorted and packed right

Try our guaranteed plants

GRAPES

Beta—The Standard Hardy Grape. In the past Beta has been the most widely planted grape in the Northwest and for commercial purposes has proven highly profitable. Since its origination some years ago in Carver County, Minnesota, it has spread rapidly throughout Minnesota and the adjacent states.

Yields from one-half to one bushel per vine have been obtained in well-cared for vineyards. There has been a tremendous demand for jelly and grape juice the past few years and those who have been growing Beta and Alpha have found their crops highly remunerative.

Alpha—An Improved Beta. Although a more recent introduction than Beta, Alpha is forging ahead rapidly to the front and is preferred to it by most of those who have grown both. It is one of the group of super-hardy grapes that has made commercial vineyard culture so popular and profitable in recent years. While Alpha is similar to Beta in size and appearance, and equal to it in hardiness and yield, it is commonly considered to possess much higher sugar content and much better flavor than Beta. Originated near St. Cloud, Minnesota, Alpha today stands as the most popular of the commercial grapes for Minnesota and the Northwest.

ZACHMAN'S 1934 FRUIT PLANT PRICES**Raspberry Plants**

One year old plants:

	50	100	200	500	1,000	2,000
Chief No. 1-A	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$4.80	\$11.75	\$18.00	\$34.00
Chief No. 1-B	1.20	2.00	3.60	8.65	15.00	28.00
Chief No. 2 .....	.70	1.25	2.40	5.75	11.00	20.00
Latham No. 1-A	1.40	2.50	4.80	11.75	18.00	34.00
Latham No. 1-B	1.20	2.00	3.60	8.65	15.00	28.00
Latham No. 2 .....	.70	1.25	2.40	5.75	11.00	20.00

Strawberry Plants

	50	100	200	500	1,000
Beaver .....	.60	1.50	1.80	4.00	7.00
Blackmore .....	.65	1.10	2.00	4.50	7.50
Premier .....	.50	.90	1.60	3.75	6.25
Senator Dunlap .....	.50	.90	1.60	3.75	6.25

Everbearing Strawberry Plants

	50	100	200	500	1,000
Progressive .....	.75	1.40	2.40	5.50	9.50
Mastadon .....	.75	1.40	2.40	5.50	9.50

Grapevines

	each	6	12	25	50
Beta, 2-year-old .....	.20	1.00	2.00	4.00	7.50
Alpha .....	.20	1.00	2.00	4.00	7.50

CURRENTS

No farm or city garden should be without currants. They can be planted along the edge of your garden or between apple trees. They are fine for sauce and make excellent jelly when mixed with apple juice.

Mulch every year with lawn clippings, leaves or straw. After fruiting remove all of the three-year-old wood.

Red Lake, (Minnesota No. 24) was introduced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm a few years ago. The bushes are vigorous and bear enormous crops. The berries are bright red and large on long stem bunches, which makes it easy to pick.

No. 1 two-year-old plants, each \$.35; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.50

London Market. Bushes vigorous, upright, fruit medium to large, color dark red, sprightly acid flavor, very productive.

No. 1 two-year-old plants, each \$.35; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.50

GOOSEBERRIES

Como, Minnesota's New Wonder Gooseberry. (Minnesota No. 43). Described by the originators, the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm, as follows:

"A vigorous, productive plant with exceptionally healthy foliage. Fruit roundish or slightly oblong. Ripens green, quality fair, holds on the bushes a long time in good market condition without scalding, even in the hottest weather. The plant is only moderately thorny, many thorns dropping from the 2-year-old wood."

The advent of Como marks the greatest advancement made in mid-western gooseberry culture in many years.

Each \$.35; 5 for \$1.50; 10 for \$2.50

Quarantine Notice

Because of a new federal quarantine, we are not shipping currant or gooseberry plants to points outside of Minnesota.

BLACK RASPBERRY

The extreme popularity of this splendid blackberry is well deserved for it is not only the hardiest of the better blackberries but is the best in quality. Plants are vigorous and very productive. Probably the best for home and commercial plantings in the North.

12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$1.65; 100 for \$5.00; 500 for \$20.00

Ancient Briton—A remarkable market variety of medium size and best quality. Very hardy and berries sweet.

12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$1.65; 100 for \$5.00

Blackberries are a wonderful fruit and help fill the gap between raspberries and grapes. The canes grow five to eight feet long, but may be pinched off when two feet tall to make them bush out. A few dozen plants in a corner of your garden mulched with six inches of straw will supply any family with this delicious fruit. Protect in winter by laying them down.

APPLE TREES

FRUIT TREES AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

Fruit trees are somewhat higher this year and will be much higher priced next year. Farmers and fruit growers in this northern section finally discovered that they must plant northern grown fruit trees grafted or budded on hardy northern seedlings for successful fruit growing. The demand for northern grown fruit trees is so great this year that it will be impossible to supply the demand with some varieties. I will warn you, my customers, not to buy cheap fruit trees from the south on tender roots. A southern grown fruit tree, 5 to 6 foot can be bought wholesale for 14 cents. This tree may grow and live for ten years and along comes a cold winter with little snow on the ground and the tree is dead, or half dead, and will not bear fruit. We do not ship in southern grown fruit trees but grow our own trees and sell them until we are sold out. Send us your order early and be sure to get it filled. The varieties of fruit trees we grow are considered hardy in the most northern part of the state and can be grown successfully. The above applies to pear, plum, and cherry trees also. Plum trees on prime or tender plum roots will not live here although the top is a hardy variety. Bargain counter trees are the most expensive in the long run.

SUMMER APPLES

Duches Oldenburg—A large beautiful apple streaked red on yellow, tender and juicy. Fine for cooking, very productive. Ripens early in September.

Erickson—Originated at Aitkin, Minnesota, and pronounced by leading horticulturists as the hardiest variety known to the apple family. Exceedingly large, of splendid flavor, solid bright red color when ripe. A hearty bearer, keeps until October. Recommended for planting where other varieties freeze out.

FALL APPLES

Folwell—This is a Minnesota product and derives its name from the first president of the University of Minnesota. The tree is hardy, large, and spreading. Very vigorous, and regularly productive. Fruit is large, round, and of a greenish yellow color with heavy blush. Flesh is medium fine grained, firm, tender, and juicy. Keeps until late in the fall.

Pattens Greening—Tree extremely hardy. Productive and an early bearer. Fruit large, green when picked changing to yellow. Fair for eating and excellent for cooking. Season, September to December.

WINTER APPLES

Big Red Haralson—The prize origination of the Minnesota Experiment Station. No finer red winter apple has ever been introduced. The outstanding feature of the Haralson is its keeping quality—keeping in perfect condition until late in the spring. The Haralson is also free from blight, for while in the midst of other varieties badly affected by blight, the Haralson stood through it all entirely unaffected. Best of all, the Haralson has the tendency to bear early—Haralson orchards therefore come into bearing much more quickly than most other varieties. It produces a good size, deep red apple of excellent flavor.

McIntosh—Tree vigorous with spreading head, a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium size, smooth, yellow covered with crimson, flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, aromatic and sub-acid. Season, October to January.

Northwest Greening—Tree of Wisconsin origin, vigorous and hardy. Fruit large, nearly round, of greenish yellow color, flesh yellow, fine grained and firm, sub-acid, smooth and attractive. Season, December to May.

Wealthy—Fruit large, red, regular and of the very best quality. Tree vigorous and thoroughly hardy and bears very young. A good market variety. Season, October to February.

Red Wing (No. 59)—One of the original Perkins Seedlings. Fruit is conical in shape beautifully striped and splashed with red, hangs tight to the tree until ready to pick. Flesh firm, and fairly juicy, quite sour when picked but becomes fine for eating in mid-winter. Tree is spreading grower and not subject to blight. Keeps until spring.

CRAB APPLES

Dolgo—A new, red-jellied Siberian Crab. This crab was brought from Russia to South Dakota Experiment Station in 1897 and introduced in 1917. A vigorous, productive tree and exceedingly free from blight. Fruit full of juice, jells easily, makes a rich, ruby-red jelly of beautiful color and excellent flavor. The tree is a strong and sturdy grower and is winning favor in many localities.

Early Strawberry—Tree very vigorous and productive, flesh juicy, rich, sub-acid, with an agreeable flavor. August.

Trancendant—An old favorite and a beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. Quite subject to blight. Not recommended on that account. August.

Virginia—A fine grower, free from blight. Fruit size of Trancendant, color red. Fine for cooking and for cider. September and October.

Whitney—Very hardy, productive, handsome foliage. A dessert apple of good quality. Color red, flesh juicy, tender and rich. Comes into bearing very early. September.

Sweet Russets—Season, August and September. Fruit large, green, russet, with faint blush. It is the very best of its kind for eating from the tree and especially for pickles and preserves. Very hardy, and regular bearer. First degree hardiness.

If you intend to plant a large orchard, write for special prices

APPLE AND CRAB TREE PRICES

4 to 5 Foot, each \$.60; 5 for \$2.70; 10 for \$5.50; 50 for \$22.50
5 to 6 Foot, each .75; 5 for 3.50; 10 for 6.50; 50 for 30.00

PLUMS and CHERRIES

The Plum is the natural tree fruit of the North. No farm or village home even in North Dakota and Montana need be without this luscious fruit which is as easily raised in this climate as oranges in Florida or peaches in New Jersey. They begin bearing early, often the next year after planting and continue so abundantly that they bear themselves out in ten to fifteen years. The native plums of this section were small and not always of the best flavor but during the last twenty-five years horticulturists have by experimenting and cross fertilization with Japanese and European plums brought forth new and improved varieties that are equal in size and superior in flavor to the choicest California plums usually found in fruit stores.

Never plant one variety of Plums or Cherries, neither just one tree alone. The blossoms must be cross pollinated in order to get a good crop of fruit. With an order of six or more plum or cherry trees we furnish free of charge a pollinating plum tree which should be planted in the middle of the other plum and cherry trees. If your order consists of twelve trees we furnish two pollinators and so on.

The summer growth on cherry and plum trees should be cut off every spring one-half to two-thirds. It's the thin and young limbs that bear the fruit.

Fiebing Prize Plum—The last word in a new plum for the Northwest. Just introduced by Charles Haralson of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. This plum was awarded the Fiebing Prize, the highest prize ever awarded a new plum. Fruit is extremely large, firm flesh, excellent flavor and beautiful red color. Ripens early and makes a good companion for the Underwood. Trees are early and heavy bearers. No better quality plum or more desirable for home or market. It is truly outstanding and offered for the first time.

Underwood—The best, most favorably known of the many plums originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Bears annually, is of large size and excellent flavor; flesh firm, small pit. It may be readily peeled for canning. Underwood and Waneta should be planted near together to insure setting of fruit.

Tonka—Has stood the severest tests of soil and climate for 20 years. Trees are exceptionally hardy and very productive. Fruit large, small pits, medium light red; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and tender. Skin is smooth. Season, August 15 to September. Excellent commercial plum on account of its long keeping and shipping qualities.

Superior (No. 194)—This is a new plum introduced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm last year. This is the largest and finest plum ever introduced. It is a prolific bearer. Everyone who has ever tasted this fruit said it is the most delicious plum in the state. Bears the second year after planting. We have only a limited amount of these trees and will not sell more than six to a customer.

Monitor—Tree medium in size but vigorous, produces a compact, rounded, well-shaped head, hardy and productive; fruit is large, roundish, well colored, with dark, dull red; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet; quality good; stone medium in size, cling; late mid-season. Very promising as a market plum.

Red Wing—Tree is moderately vigorous, upright spreading, quite hardy; fruit very large, firm, yellow overlaid with bright red; flesh moderately juicy, sweet; quality very good; stone medium to large in size, entirely free; mid-season. An excellent variety for home use and an attractive market plum.

PRICES OF ALL PLUMS

4 to 6 Foot, each \$.65; 10 for \$5.00; 25 for \$11.00; 50 for \$20.00

ZUMBRA CHERRY—A low growing tree, vigorous and very productive, showing the characteristic profuse bearing habits of the sand cherry crosses. The fruit reaches one inch in diameter and is borne in thick, rope-like clusters along the slender branches of last year's wood. Color very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, greenish, sometimes tinged with red when fully matured; stone small, free; quality good with a flavor resembling its sweet cherry parent. One of the most promising of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm productions.

Nicollet Cherry—The nearest approach to the true sour cherry, that has been produced in the Northwest. The tree is small, bush-like, hardy except in Northern portions, fruit is small, roundish, oval. Skin thin, medium tough, color dull cherry red, flesh greenish yellow, tender, juicy, mildly sour, cherry-like in flavor and texture, quality good. Season, August.

Opata—This is Sioux Indian for "bouquet" and is the first of the plums of the Sand Cherry Cross to ripen. At blooming time it is a gigantic bouquet of white flowers of the most exquisite fragrance. It blooms just a little later than the American plum and escapes the frost danger that so often gets the crop of wild plums. The Opata is a Sand Cherry Cross. The wild sand cherries of the Dakotas with the Gold Plum of California. The trees of the Sand Cherries Crosses should be grown as bushes, not trees, for the reason that you can grow twice as much fruit and one or two years earlier by letting them branch from the ground, than they will if you make them in tree form, and they are much longer lived in bushform. Color of the flesh green, flavor very pleasant, ripens about July 15 and will hang on the tree in good condition for about two weeks.

Sapa—The Sioux Indian word for "black"—"As dark as the shadows of even' banked in the Western Heavens." Turning the branches of this tree back when the fruit is ripe exposing the long ropes of glossy black fruit to the rays of the sun, the background, the smooth bark and glossy dark green foliage are a pleasant sight. Good for home consumption and the home market, marketed to best advantage in grape baskets or quart boxes. They sell readily and at good prices this way. When it first commences to mature the skin is dark green. The flesh a royal purple. The color of the skin and flesh gradually change until it is as black as the darkest night. These Sand Cherry Crosses are excellent for canning, jellies or jams, as the skin entirely disappears with cooking.

PRICES ON CHERRY TREES

4 to 5 Foot, each \$.65; 10 for \$5.00; 25 for \$11.00; 50 for \$20.00

Order early and take advantage of Free Offer

EVERGREENS

Scotch Pine—The Scotch Pine is a very satisfactory tree for groves and windbreaks. Also, has its place in landscaping as it makes a fine ornamental tree, very rapid in growth, perfectly hardy, and does exceptionally well in East half of South Dakota and also points South and Southeast. Transplants more readily than other Pine. There are lots of good windbreaks of this Pine in the Northwest. It produces a large tree.

Black Hills Spruce—The Black Hills Spruce is a native of South Dakota, and is therefore hardy enough for the wind swept bare prairie country of the Northwest. It grows readily on all soils and because of its close growing branches and heavy close set foliage it is one of the best spruces for ornamental purposes. It will stand trimming well and can be made into a very attractive hedge. Its compact habit of growth lends itself well to windbreak purposes and its dark green color, which it retains throughout the winter months, gives you a promise of the spring to come. Iowa farmers have

found this tree particularly valuable for windbreaks and ornamental purposes, and found that its use has actually increased the value of their farms as real estate.

18 to 24 Inches, \$1.50; 24 to 30 Inches, \$2.00; 30 to 36 Inches, \$2.50

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae—This is an Arbor Vitae that is very upright in growth. A tree 8 or 10 feet tall will not spread more than two feet. Heavy foliage clear to the ground. They have proven just a little hardier than other Arbor Vitae. They are a wonderfully fine ornamental tree and can be safely grown here where they have some protection from other trees, buildings or natural protection. They may be grown on the East or North side of the building within two feet of the foundation on account of their upright growth. There are many places that they can be used for foundation planting. See our very low price on them.

2 to 2½ Foot, \$1.50; 3 to 3½ Foot, \$2.25

Colorado Blue Spruce—This is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the evergreens, and has come into use with surprising rapidity in the last few years for ornamental purposes. It has adapted itself to all conditions and the better the conditions the more rapid the growth.

The trees vary in color from light green to beautiful shades of blue. The price, of course, varies with the color. Only about one in twenty seedlings develops the beautiful blue color, and the balance grade down from blue to light green. They are perfectly hardy.

18 to 24 Inches, \$1.60; 24 to 30 Inches, \$2.25

Dwarf Mugho Pine (Pinus mughus)—An excellent dwarf pine, always in good demand in a high class landscape. There is a difference in Mugho pines. Our trees are of the many stemmed, true dwarf growing variety. This evergreen is exceedingly attractive in the springtime when the upright new growth gives the appearance of miniature candles covering the entire bush. Deep green foliage. Exceedingly hardy. There is a place for it in every foundation and low evergreen planting.

15 to 18 Inches, \$1.75; 18 to 24 Inches, \$2.00

Pfitzer Juniper—A few years ago, this remarkable tree was almost unknown, yet it is today in the front rank of ornamental evergreen trees. Its great popularity is due to its ability to thrive in all parts of the country and under almost any conditions of soil or exposure. Will stand considerable shade. Foliage, an attractive bluish-green.

24 to 30 Inches, \$3.00; 30 to 36 Inches, \$3.40

Arbor Vitae—A well known evergreen, excellent for screens, when planted in a partially protected spot, grows very compact, easily transplanted. (This is a flat leaved or branched evergreen.) Specially desirable for all points South, East or Northeast. Arbor Vitae stands trimming, which makes it very desirable for hedges and windbreaks in all that part of the country adapted to its growth. Its root system is of the type that makes it easily and safely transplanted, either as a balled and burlapped tree or "naked" as termed in the nursery.

2 to 3 Foot, \$1.00; 3 to 4 Foot, \$2.25

NOTICE TO EVERGREEN PURCHASERS

Our larger and more expensive evergreens are shipped with ball of dirt covered with burlap and are guaranteed to grow. Dig the whole large and deep enough so ball is covered three inches with dirt. Do not remove burlap.

10% may be deducted on orders of two or more

On lots write for prices

EVERGREENS WITHOUT DIRT FOR WINDBREAKS

These are freshly dug evergreens and roots puddled in mud

Norway Pine	12 to 18 Inches,	\$.30 each; 25 for \$6.25; 50 for \$10.00
Scotch Pine	12 to 18 Inches,	.25 each; 25 for 5.00; 50 for 7.50
Scotch Pine	8 to 12 Inches,	.20 each; 50 for 7.50; 100 for 12.00
Spruce	8 to 12 Inches,	.25 each; 25 for 5.00; 50 for 7.50
Spruce	12 to 15 Inches,	.30 each; 25 for 6.25; 50 for 10.00

Above varieties seedlings, 6 to 8 Inches, \$7.50 per 100

SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

Mountain Ash, European—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. Very popular for lawn planting. Hardy in all sections.

8 to 10 Foot, each \$1.50; 2 for \$2.75

Birch, European, White—A distinct, native species of vigorous, rapid growth. Bark white, leaves triangular, tapering and pointed. It is very hardy and will grow in sandy or rocky soil and in any climate.

6 to 8 Foot, each \$1.60; 2 for \$3.00; 8 to 10 Foot, each \$2.00

Elm, American, White—This is the noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. A fast grower, extremely hardy and in every way desirable for street and park planting. The American Elm is the first choice of the experienced landscape designer.

6 to 8 Foot, each \$.60; 2 for \$1.00

8 to 10 Foot, each .90; 2 for 1.60

Chinese Elm, (Ulmus Pumila)—A very hardy specie extensively grown in Siberia and Northern China. The tree is not as large as our American Elm, but is very graceful and shapely. It has become very popular in some localities on account of its ability to thrive on very dry soil and in extreme climates. It is a fast grower, making a medium sized tree much sooner than the average shade tree. It is a wonderful tree for street planting as it reaches maturity earlier and does not become overgrown.

6 to 8 Foot, each \$.70; 2 for \$1.30

8 to 10 Foot, each 1.25; 2 for 2.40

Poplar, Lombardy—Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Is much used for screen hedges. Makes a striking feature in any landscape.

5 to 6 Foot, each \$.30; 10 for \$2.50; 50 for \$11.00

6 to 8 Foot, each .40; 10 for 3.50; 50 for 15.00

Willow, Laurel—A handsome, close-growing tree, leaves dark, glossy green and highly ornamental. Extensively planted for a windbreak and hedge purposes.

5 to 6 Foot, each \$.30; 10 for \$2.75; 50 for \$11.00

WEeping ORNAMENTAL TREE

Niobe Weeping Willow—A hardy tree with graceful, drooping, golden twigs, very desirable for park or lawn purposes. Well suited to planting anywhere in the Northern states.

6 to 8 Foot, each \$.50; 6 for \$2.75

Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping—Erect with long drooping branches and very finely cut foliage. One of the most graceful trees for ornamental lawn planting.

6 to 8 Foot, each \$1.60; 2 for \$3.00

8 to 10 Foot, each 2.00; 2 for 3.75

HARDY SHRUBS

There is nothing that makes a home more attractive than a fine hedge around the lawn. We are listing the more popular kinds but can supply any other hedge plant not listed. We have put the price on our hedge plants down so everybody can buy a hedge this year.

LILACS

Lilac time is the loveliest time of the year. Who is there who has no memories of childhood permeated with the fragrance of lilacs? There is something lacking in the home ground that does not have at least one group of this good old-fashioned flowering shrub. You will find that those we list are perfectly hardy under any conditions.

Common Purple—Is perfectly hardy, makes a dense growth from 6 to 10 feet high, flowers fragrant; is often used for hedge purposes.

2 to 3 Foot, each \$.40

Persian Purple Lilac—6 to 8 feet high, with slender upright branches, foliage rich green; blossoms in late spring with pale lilac colored flowers. Very fragrant.

2 to 3 Foot, each \$.35

Charles X—Rapid in growth, leaves glossy. Large loose trusses of reddish purple. A fine variety.

2 to 3 Foot, each \$.50

SHRUBS

Snowball, Viburnum Lentago—Large clusters of cream flowers followed by bluish black fruits. Leaves bronze in spring, orange and scarlet in fall. 15 to 20 feet. May and June.

18 to 24 Inches, each \$.45.

Anthony Waterer—Makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, covered from spring till late in the fall with large heads of crimson flowers.

18 to 24 Inches, each \$.30

Brides Wreath or Spirea Van Houttei—For hedge work they should be planted about 18 inches apart in the row. Very easily transplanted, seldom losing a plant out of hundreds. At my own home I have a hedge standing nearly 10 feet high and 150 long. It is a veritable snow bank on each Memorial Day. Remember, this is absolutely hardy anywhere in the Northwest.

18 to 24 Inches, each \$.20; 10 for \$1.85; 50 for \$6.00; 100 for \$9.00

Red Leafed Barberry—This is the same as Japanese Barberry, but has bright red leaves that make it very attractive the entire season.

18 to 24 Inch Transplants, each \$.40; 10 for \$3.00

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow)—The finest and most beautiful of the Hydrangeas. Blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. The blossoms are more refined than those of the *Paniculata Grandiflora*. Begins to bloom in June, continues through July, August and September. Extremely hardy; thrives in all soils, in both shady and sunny locations. Very valuable for foundation planting. Grows normally about 4 feet high. Can be pruned to any height or shape. For all purposes we especially recommend this variety. Strong bushes, extra large, well branched.

2 to 3 Foot, each \$.40

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—Absolutely hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal trusses often more than a foot long and six to eight inches in diameter. Begins to bloom early in August, and continues to bloom for several weeks. Six to seven feet at maturity.

2 to 3 Foot, each \$.30

Bechtel's Flowering Crab—A very handsome bush or little tree, seldom grows over 15 feet high. One of the finest for lawn decoration or specimen planting. When in bloom it appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double roses, of delicious fragrance. Blooms when very young. They are a delight to the whole family. They are being used extensively in cemetery planting also. Tree very hardy, grows on all soils.

3 to 4 Foot, each \$.60; 2 to 3 Foot, each \$.45

HEDGE PLANTS

Hedgewood—This is something new in hedges and seems to be gaining in favor rapidly. Has olive-green foliage and reddish-brown twigs. Will stand frequent trimming and also makes a beautiful high hedge when left growing.

2 to 3 Foot, 50 for \$4.00; 100 for \$7.00; 500 for \$11.00

Thunberg's Barberry—This might well be called the most valuable of the low-growing shrubs. It will stand pruning in any form; masses well in any situation; is very attractive and showy during the whole season, and is particularly beautiful in the fall, and one of its best qualities is that it is effective during the entire winter, as it has beautiful red berries, which combine well with winter landscapes or with the dark foliage of evergreens. Makes an excellent hedge plant, and is extensively used as such.

12 to 18 Inches, each \$.15; 50 for \$6.50; 100 for \$12.00

18 to 24 Inches, each .20; 50 for 8.50; 100 for 15.00

Buckthorn—Perfectly hardy and very ornamental. Makes fine ornamental hedges. Can be trimmed to any desired shape. Plant 9 inches apart.

12 to 18 Inches, 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$ 8.00

18 to 24 Inches, 50 for 6.00; 100 for 10.00

Cotoneaster Acutifolia—Black Fruited Quinceberry. This is a new hedge plant. Was not planted extensively until about 10 years ago. On account of its extreme hardiness and rapid growth it has come into rapid favor. Beautiful dark glossy leaves, and with the showy berries which it produces it is fast becoming one of the most popular hedge plants. Plant 8 to 12 inches apart.

2 to 3 Foot, 10 for \$2.00; 50 for \$8.50

HARDY PERENNIALS

For Your Lawn or Garden

HARDY PHLOX

The gorgeous bloom of the Perennial Phlox from the first of July until November puts it in a class by itself. Easy to grow, hardy, excellent for bordering shrubbery, and indispensable in the perennial garden. We are offering large, field-grown plants.

Beringer—Apple blossom pink. Deep pink eye.

Eclaireur—Brilliant rose-magenta or carmine. White eye. A wonderful variety.

Independence—Pure white. Large clusters. Vigorous grower. Long season of bloom. Twenty-four inches high.

LaVague—An improvement over older varieties of similar color with immense conical heads. Produces in great profusion. Lavender-pink.

Mrs. Jenkins—Flowers large. Pure white. Early. Free bloomer. Twenty inches tall.

Pantheon—Extra large. Almost flat flowers. Known as the peerless pink Phlox. A wonderful variety.

Rhineland—A splendid old-time variety of good growing quality, and excellent habit. Flower heads are large and on good strong stems. The color is a beautiful salmon-pink.

Von Hockberg—Produces large trusses of brilliant red that attract attention anywhere. Very productive.

Above Varieties, each \$.15; 7 for \$.85; 50 for \$5.00

Delphinium Belladonna (Larkspur)—You cannot picture the mid-summer garden without the Delphinium dominating all other colors. Its light blue flowers borne in great numbers on tall spikes are without peer in mid-summer.

Delphinium Formosum (Larkspur)—This is the old favorite Larkspur, being a dark blue white center. It grows three to four feet high, is very vigorous, and excellent in combination with the Belladonna.

Delphinium, Tall English (Larkspur)—An excellent grade imported from England. The plants are strong and vigorous growers with large flowers on spikes 3 feet long and over. Most of these run in the lighter shades of blue.

Delphinium, Mixed Hybrids—This is a large-flowered Delphinium and a group of these in mixed colors make an attractive display.

Above Varieties, each \$.20; 12 for \$2.00; 50 for \$7.50

Chinese Lantern Plant (Pysalis Franchetti)—A very hardy perennial producing enormous orange colored fruit. Very attractive in beds, and excellent for winter decoration.

Each \$.10; 6 for \$.50

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Media)—This is one of the most beautiful early summer flowers, having tall spikes of huge bell-shaped pink flowers making a garden bouquet of entrancing beauty. It is biennial, but no garden is quite complete without the Canterbury Bell.

Each \$.20; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.85

Hollyhocks—These stately majestic plants are as old as the country, but the double sorts are not so well known. We have them in double pink, double white, double cream, also assorted colors in both double and single. Six to eight feet. June to September.

Each \$.15; 6 for \$.75; 12 for \$1.25

Yucca, Filamentosa—A very striking plant of tropical appearance. A stiff clump of sword-like leaves is surmounted by a stalk of beautiful creamy white bell-shaped flowers. Well adapted to isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where other plants do not thrive. Five to six feet. June and July.

Each \$.30; 6 for \$1.50; 12 for \$2.85

Bleeding Heart—Have long racemes of pink flowers which are always attractive. Come up early in the spring and flowers immediately. Two feet. May to July.

Each \$.50; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Climbing Vines are for the purpose of covering an unsightly object like a fence, outbuilding, or for beautifying either the porch, summer house or other place. Consequently, you want hardy vines, with a rapid top growth, something that you do not need to take down in the winter. The hardiest and best of all of those that will stand the North are the Ampelopsis, Bittersweet, Beta Grape and Wild Grape. Those next in hardiness would be the Honeysuckle, Cinnamon Vine and Clematis.

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy)—This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface covering it closely with overlapped foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn.

Each \$.40; 5 for \$1.80

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Deeply cut leaves which turn to a beautiful crimson in fall; fine for covering trees, rocky slopes, etc. Very hardy.

Each \$.25; 5 for \$1.00

Jackmanni Clematis—Well known, large-flowering blue Clematis, flowers almost violet with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. Blooms from July until frost. Plant is hardy.

Each \$.60; 5 for \$2.50 in pots

Clematis Henryi—This is the finest of all large flowering white clematis. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Flowers large creamy white with reddish chocolate anthers.

Each \$.60; 5 for \$2.50 in pots

Dutchman's Pipe or Aristolochia—The flowers in shape are similar to the old fashioned Dutch pipe. Is a rapid climber and does best on the North side of houses, where the full force of the sun does not strike them. Hardy here at Rogers, better not plant too far North, blooms in June.

Each \$.40; 5 for \$1.75

Bittersweet (Celastrus Scandens)—Perfectly hardy, rapid growth. Handsome glossy foliage. Large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson berries that are in great demand for inside winter decorations. We do not know of any vine that is more satisfactory. It is exceptionally fine for trellises, porches. If you wish something to give a little color to your trees, plant one at the base of the shade trees. This vine seems to do better on trees than other vines.

Each \$.25; 5 for \$1.05

Wild Grape—One of the best if not the best grape for covering porches, summer houses and arbors.

Each \$.20; 10 for \$1.70

Matrimony Vine—The Matrimony vine is one of the latest in vines. It makes a growth of twenty feet in a season. Small purplish flowers followed by red berries. Recommended for arbors. Very hardy.

Each \$.40; 2 for \$.70

PEONIES

There is no flower today that has so many real admirers in America as the Peony. No matter how large or small the flower garden, it seems the Peony must be there with its rugged dark green foliage and massive yet delicate blooms to complete the picture. Not only is this true but the Peony will stand more abuse and neglect than almost any other flower and yet serve well its

master. Plant Peony roots in good, rich, well drained soil, from two to three feet apart each way. Cover with three, or not over four inches of loose dirt and pack well. Plant Peonies early. Large clumps, three to five spikes, blooming size. Colors red, white and pink.

Each \$.50; 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$5.00

We have an exceptionally fine rose-red Peony that blooms ten days earlier than any other Peony I know of. It grows a tuber-like root, and must be shipped with ball of dirt. This is not only the earliest but the finest Peony on the market. The spikes grow about sixteen inches long with one to two flowers on them. I have never seen a Peony that is more beautiful than this one. Six to eight spike clumps guaranteed to bloom this year.

Each \$1.00; 2 for \$1.80 (only two to a customer)

LILIES

The four Lilies listed below are hardy here in the North and are most beautiful. Plant ten inches deep.

Aratum—White, dotted with chocolate red.

Regale—Ivory white, splashed with yellow, pink stripes.

Lilium Elegans—Red.

Tigrinum—Orange, dotted with crimson.

Blooming Size, each \$.20; 6 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.80

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

These new hybrid rosa Rugosas can be grown anywhere in Minnesota or the Dakotas without winter protection. They are a wonderful addition to the rose family being exceptionally free from worms and disease. They grow to four or five feet high, start blooming early and continue through summer to late fall, furnishing an abundance of cut flowers the entire season. They make the most beautiful flowering hedge known.

Blanche de Coubert—Double white.

Belle Poitevine—Double deep pink.

Conrad F. Meyer—Double pink.

Grootendorst—Double bright crimson.

Hansa—Double red.

Sir Thos. Lipton—Double white.

New Century—Double rose pink.

Each \$.40; 2 for \$.75; 3 for \$1.00; 5 for \$1.90; 10 for \$3.25

THE IRIS

German Iris—Can be grown in any kind of soil successfully but it loves a moist situation best. They are in bloom usually before Memorial Day and the flowers cover the most exquisite tints and colorings. We believe we have one of the finest assortments of this popular plant to be found anywhere. Colors, yellow, brown, purple, blue and leather brown.

Each \$.15; Dozen, \$1.20; 5 Dozen, \$4.50

GLADIOLI

Gladioli—It is certain that no flower can give so great beauty for so little expense and labor as a good collection of Gladioli. They are easily grown and the bulbs can be used for years. They make beautiful cut flowers for the house during the late summer and fall. Bulbs should be planted four inches deep in good mellow soil. Order either assorted or special named varieties.

America—Pale pink.

Assorted—All colors.

Black Hawk—Cardinal red, black blotch.

Chris—Dark maroon.

Empress of India—Purple.

Fairfax—Purple.

Halley—Salmon pink.

Heley Franklin—White, violet markings.

Hohenstouffen—White center.

Jesse—Rich velvety red.

Maiden Blush—Pale cream.

Marshall Foch—Rose pink.

Mrs. W. E. Fryer—Blood red.

Mrs. Frances King—Red.

Mrs. Whitney—Yellow, light.

Peace—White.

Pendleton—Pink, blotched with red.

President Taft—Pink.

Primanulis—Yellow.

Schwaben—Yellow.

War—Dark red.

White Giant—White.

Wilbrink—Light pink.

Willie Wigman—White.

Dozen, \$.40; 5 Dozen, \$1.75; 10 Dozen, \$3.00

NEW and BETTER VARIETIES

I am really not in the seed business, but if there is something new, I always want to try it and find out if it really is new or better than the ordinary. I find that the varieties listed following have some advantage over other varieties as to earliness, appearance and quality.

EARLY SUNRISE SWEET CORN

This new strain can be had a week to ten days earlier than ordinary strains of Bantam. The ears are like Golden Bantam in all respects. They have 8 to 10 rows of medium size yellow kernels. The stalks are about five feet tall. Seventy days.

SELECTED GOLDEN BANTAM

Golden Bantam sweet corn is nothing new, but our strain has been carefully selected for years to get the best quality and uniformity of ears. Try it for a midsummer corn. Seventy-two days.

SPANISH GOLD

This is a new strain and is much larger than the other early varieties. We have seen the stalks nearly as tall as field corn. It bears from two to three large ears to a stalk. Try it for the earliest. Sixty-eight days.

½ Lb., \$.15; 1 Lb., \$.20; 12 Lbs., \$2.00, Postpaid
48 Lbs., \$6.75, F. O. B. Rogers

BLACK SEEDED ANGELINO WATERMELON

The most attractive in appearance of all watermelons. Its large size, beautiful dark green rind with a tinge of gold showing through the green. No other variety compares with Angelino in its bright red flesh. Red to the rind and entirely free from fibre.

WINTER QUEEN WATERMELON

Also called "Honey Dew". This an excellent melon for fine keeping quality. It is round, of medium size and almost white when ripe. The flesh is red, sugary and very good.

SWEET SIBERIAN YELLOW FLESHED MELON

An extra early yellow fleshed watermelon that matures in 60 days. This hardy extra-early strain was introduced from Siberia and is giving excellent results in short season sections. The melons are round, dark green, borne abundantly on the vigorous, robust vines and the flesh is a beautiful golden yellow. Sweet, sugary and delicious. They are of medium size about nine inches in diameter.

GOLDEN HONEY WATERMELON

The flesh is a beautiful glistening amber-yellow, very tender with a most delicious flavor. It is of uniformly large size, oblong shape. The skin is green with irregular stripes of dark green. No hard core or stringy sections.

Pkg., \$.10; 4 Oz., \$.35; ½ Lb., \$.55; 1 Lb., \$1.00, Postpaid

WINTER SWEET MELON

This is also a new watermelon of fine quality, and very early. It is a prolific bearer. The melons grow round, about 10 inches in diameter. Red meat, black seeds, and very sweet.

BLACK SEEDED KLONDIKE

This really is one of our favorite melons, but somewhat late. They grow to enormous size, sometimes thirty inches long. The meat is red, very juicy and melting. No hard cores or hollows. Every melon is a good one.

Pkg., \$.15; 4 Oz., \$.40; ½ Lb., \$.65; 1 Lb., \$1.50, Postpaid

OREGON CREAM MUSKMELON

This is a new strain, tried for the first time last summer. It grows very large and has a netted skin. The meat is very firm and sometimes three inches thick. It is intended to be used for preserves and jams, mixed with almost anything and boiled together, or can it the same as peaches. Sliced and fried in butter also is a delicious dish.

HALES BEST CANTALOEPE

If you like muskmelons, try these. A medium sized cantaloepe, has netted skin, golden yellow meat of excellent quality. Very prolific bearer and good keeper.

Pkg., \$.15; ¼ Lb., \$.50; ½ Lb., \$.80, Postpaid

IMPROVED TABLE QUEEN

This new Table Queen Squash is a great improvement over the old style. This squash was developed by a Minneapolis market gardener, by selecting the largest and most perfect squash for seed for years. The new improved Table Queen grows twice the size of the ordinary squash. It weighs from 2½ to 3 pounds, and keeps till March.

Pkg., \$.10; ¼ Lb., \$.40; ½ Lb., \$.70, Postpaid

BLUE HUBBARD SQUASH

A new variety obtained by selection from the original Hubbard. The fruit is of gray blue color, grows very large and keeps better than Hubbard. The quality is equal to or even better than the original Hubbard.

Pkg., \$.10; ¼ Lb., \$.40; ½ Lb., \$.70; 1 Lb., \$1.25, Postpaid

SELECTED HUBBARD SQUASH

For years we have selected only the best squash for our seed stock and now have a true Hubbard strain. Every squash comes true to shape and is warted all over. Ordinary Hubbard, few squash are alike.

Pkg., \$.10; ¼ Lb., \$.40; ½ Lb., \$.70, Postpaid

SWEET POTATO SQUASH

This is one of the finest individual squash. They grow about nine inches long and three inches thick, cream colored, with laced green stripes. When baked they are equal to or better than sweet potatoes.

BUTTERCUP SQUASH

Another new squash of excellent quality. These grow eight inches round and three inches thick with a hump on the bottom end which contains the seed. The quality of this squash is very good. If you do not like squash try these two varieties once. These are both new squash and do not yet come true to shape and quality. Therefore we offer only trial packages.

Large Pkg., \$.20; Both Kinds, \$.35, Postpaid

PICKELS

Picklers perfection is our choice in pickles. They are very productive and have a fine shape. The spines are white and will not turn yellow like other varieties for a long time.

Pkg., \$.15; ¼ Lb., \$.50; ½ Lb., \$.80, Postpaid

NEW RUBY RHUBARB

The new red fleshed pie plant. An early delicious variety from Canada. Produces ruby red sauce of low acidity so that little sugar is needed. This skin doesn't need to be peeled. A heavy and long producer.

Supply is Limited, each \$.50, Postpaid

FARM SEEDS

CERES WHEAT

A new bearded spring wheat introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This is a good yielding wheat and has a stiff straw.

2 Bu., \$3.60; 4 Bu., \$7.00; 8 Bu., \$13.60; 20 Bu., \$31.00

VELVET BARLEY

Velvet is noted as a fine malting barley and brings a premium on the market. It has smooth beards, stiff straw and is a good yielder.

2 Bu., \$2.20; 4 Bu., \$4.40; 8 Bu., \$8.00; 20 Bu., \$18.00

GOPHER OATS

This is a short straw, early oat recommended for rich land. Matures in 65 days. Yields 75 to 100 bushels to acre.

2 Bu., \$1.80; 4 Bu., \$3.40; 8 Bu., \$6.40; 20 Bu., \$14.00

ANTHONY OATS

Originated at Minnesota Experiment Station. It also is a good yielder. Longer straw than Gopher and five days later.

2 Bu., \$1.80; 4 Bu., \$3.40; 8 Bu., \$6.40; 20 Bu., \$14.00

ALFALFA—HOMEGROWN

We have a limited amount of this seed and will fill orders while it lasts. Common dry land.

17 Lb. Bags Free

SEED CORN

White Cap Yellow Dent, Bu., \$2.50

Minnesota, No. 13, Yellow, Bu., \$2.50

Fodder buds and tips, Bu., \$.90

SONTEE MIXED

This was the first year we tried this corn. The ears have 8 to 10 rows and are 10 to 16 inches long. The stalks are thin, of medium height and very leafy. Every stalk sends out from one to two suckers as tall as the parent stalk. The finest ensilage corn we ever saw.

Trial Pkg., 2 Lbs., \$.40; 4 Lbs., \$.60; 10 Lbs., \$1.20, Postpaid

Sontee Blue—An early all blue flint corn—Same Price

SONTEE RAINBOW FLINT

This is a short stalk flint and very early. The ears are of medium size, wonderfully colored. Fine for store window display or exhibits for County and State Fairs.

Same Price as Above

NEW GOLDEN POPCORN

Dynamite or (South American). This popcorn is superior to any I know of. The stalks grow fully as tall as ordinary field corn. The cobs are eight inches in length, of golden yellow. It pops to enormous size, excellent flavor and very crisp. Plant on poor soil.

1 Lb., \$.20; 5 Lbs., \$.85; 10 Lbs., \$1.50, Postpaid

Please Order Early and help to avoid the rush

Our Seeds are all Home Grown and are free from fowl seeds
Germination on every bag

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

Orders for less than one dollar (\$1.00), please add 10 cents.

Please use order blank. Fill out completely and write very plain.

Write your return address on outside of envelope when sending an order.

We can use only a limited amount of stamps.

You may send cash up to \$5. Over that amount, please send by registered mail. Check or money order preferred.

If you want to write us for some special information, please feel free to do so, but kindly do it before the busy shipping season.

Order early! We will ship on the date you specify in your order.

Trees over five feet must be shipped by express.

Raspberry bushes, shrubs, and bulbs can be shipped by parcel post.

We do not pay the postage. We ship C. O. D. for postage.

This automatically insures the parcel and you will get it delivered to your door.

Strawberry plants, bulbs, and perennials will not be shipped until April 25.

We replace anything that fails to grow for one-half of original cost of stock.

NEW PEARS FOR TRIAL

These are 4 to 6 Foot Trees, named and unnamed and are for trial or premium only. You may select one Tree with an order of \$5, two for \$10 order, for Fruit Trees ordered before April 10.

Haralson Pear,	No. 1
Haralson Pear,	No. 2
Patten Pear,	No. 1211
Patten Pear,	No. 1210
Patten Pear,	No. 1213
Minnesota Pear,	No. 4
Minnesota Pear,	No. 3
Walenta Pear,	No. 3
Walenta Pear,	No. 1
Warner Pear,	
Flemish Beauty,	

4 to 6 Foot Trees, each \$.75

NEW STRAWBERRY—THE WAYZATA

This berry was developed by a berry grower near Wayzata, Minnesota, from a single plant discovered in his field of strawberries 8 years ago. The Wayzata is an everbearer. It is bright red all the way through, very sweet and of large size. There is no strawberry like it. Mr. Braden had about 30 cases of these berries on the Minneapolis market November 2 and received \$5.00 per case for them.

10 Plants, \$1.00; 25 Plants, \$2.00; 50 Plants, \$3.75